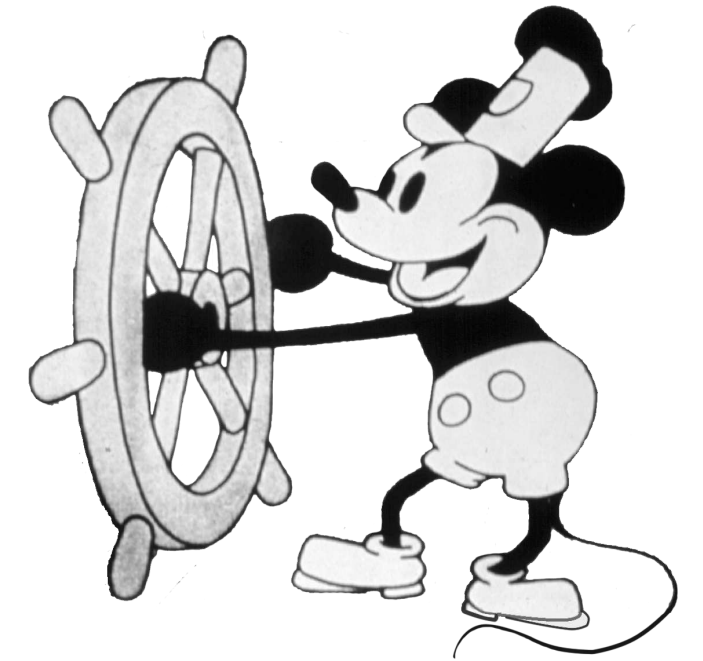


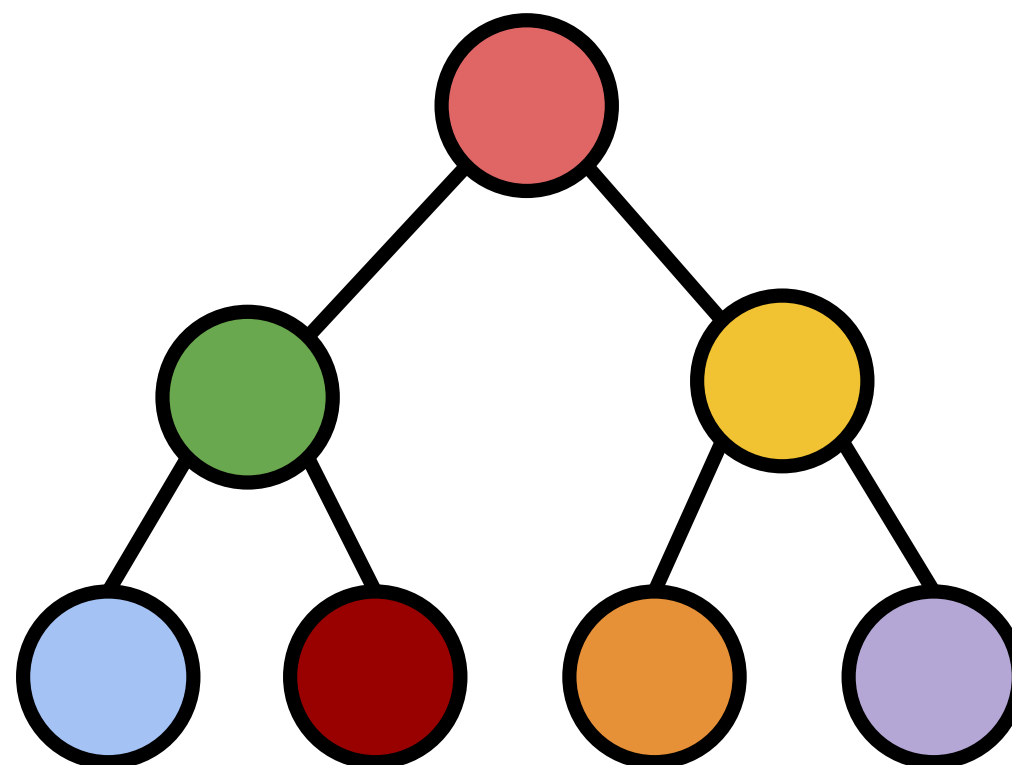


CSCI 461: Computer Graphics

Middlebury College, Fall 2025

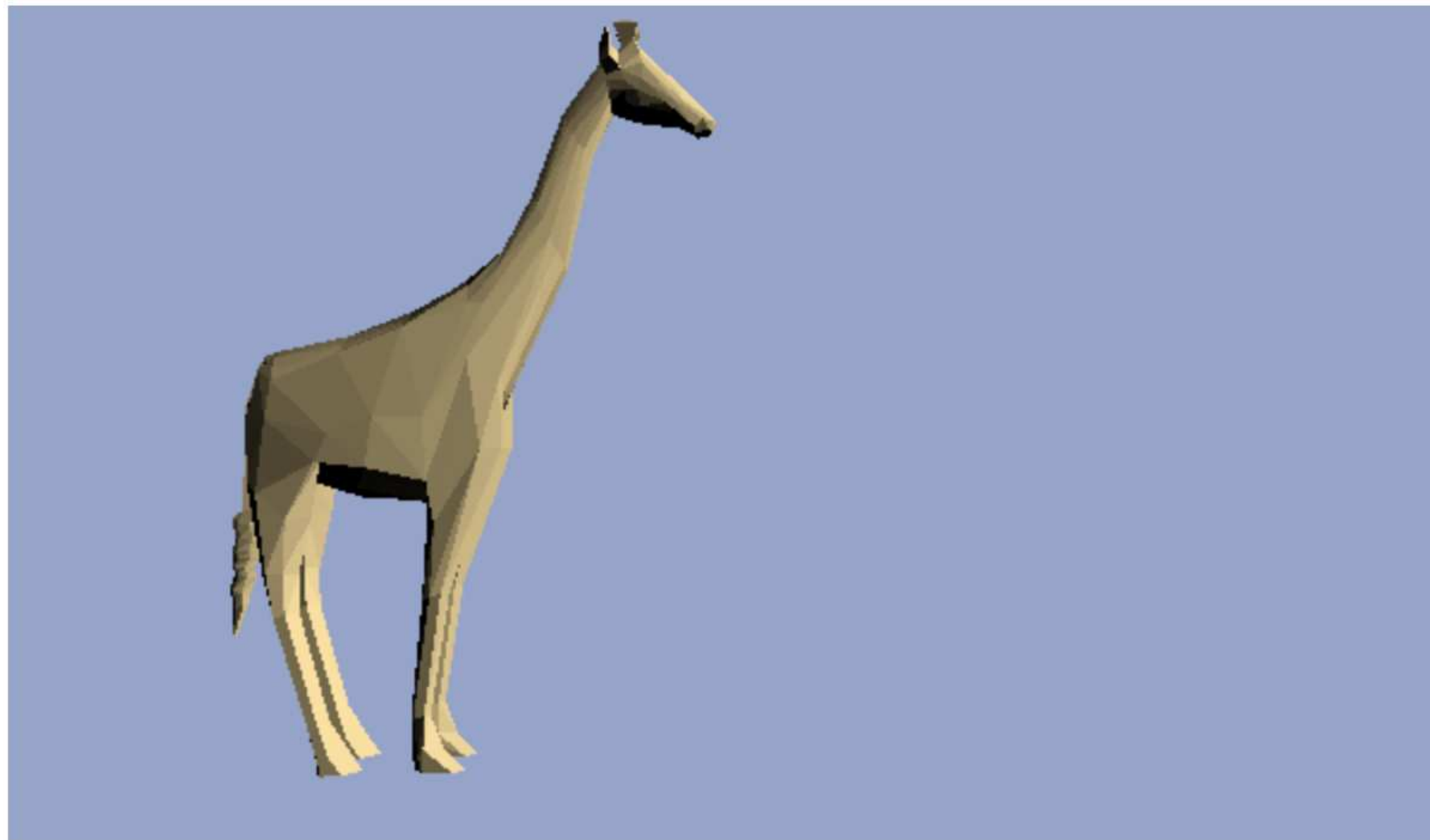
Lecture 06: Acceleration Structures

Use the Reactions page and pick the emoji which best describes how you feel about binary trees.



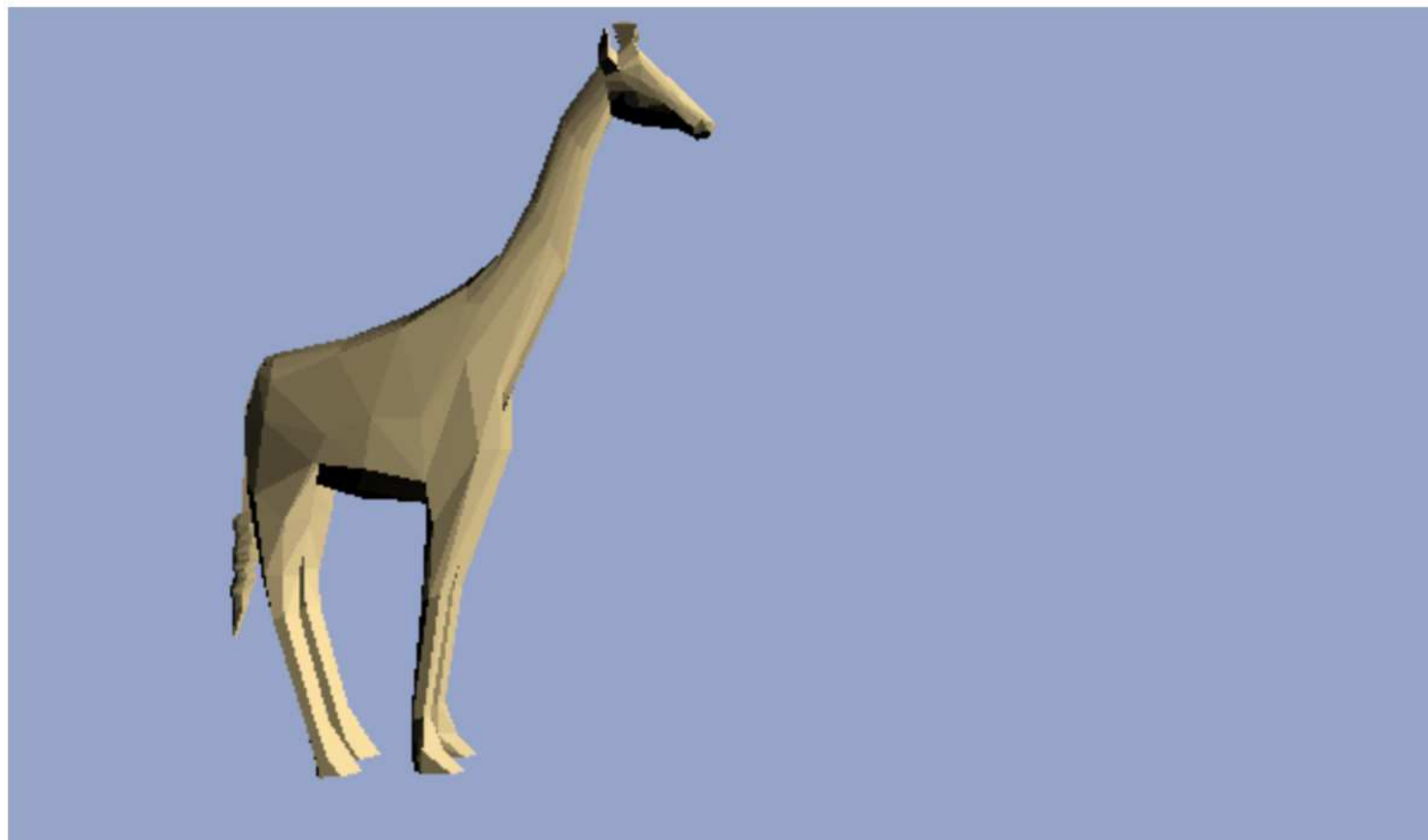
By the end of today's lecture, you will be able to:

- intersect rays with **axis-aligned bounding boxes (AABB)**,
- build a **Bounding Volume Hierarchy (BVH)** and use it to find ray-model intersections in logarithmic time,
- render a giraffe **quickly!**

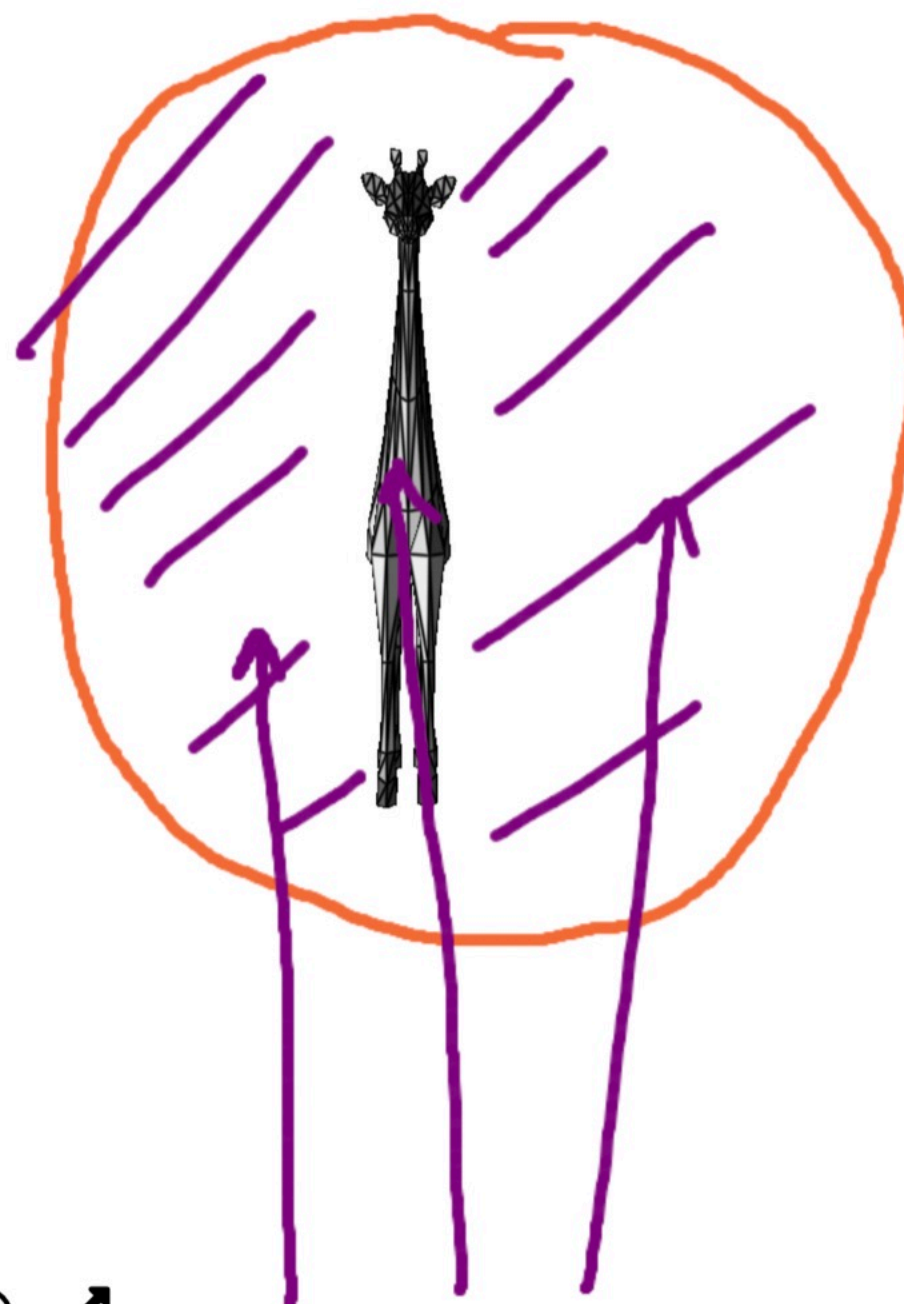
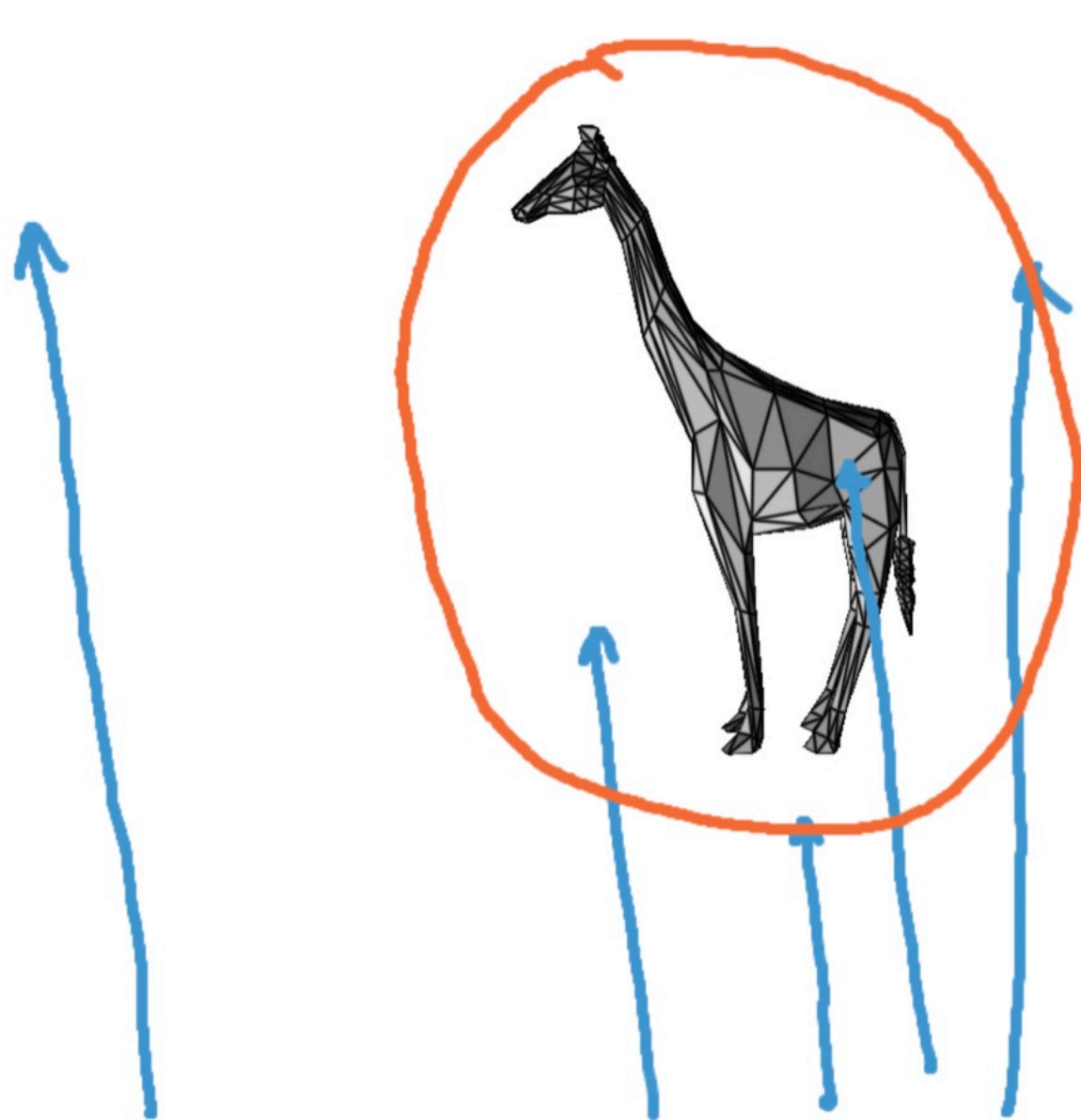


The bottleneck of our ray tracers: ray-object intersections.

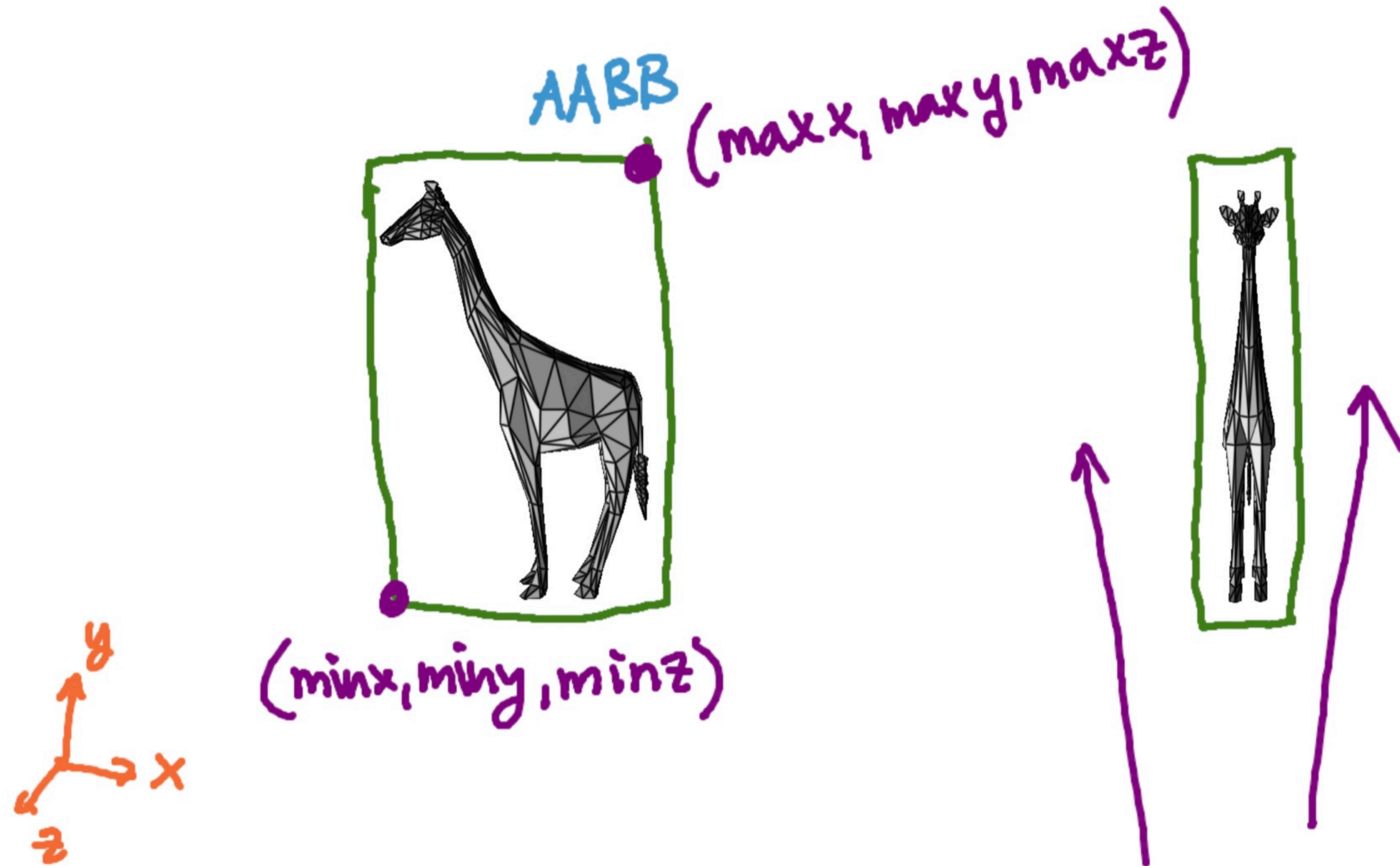
Click on **exercise** in row for today's class, accept assignment and **Go Live**.



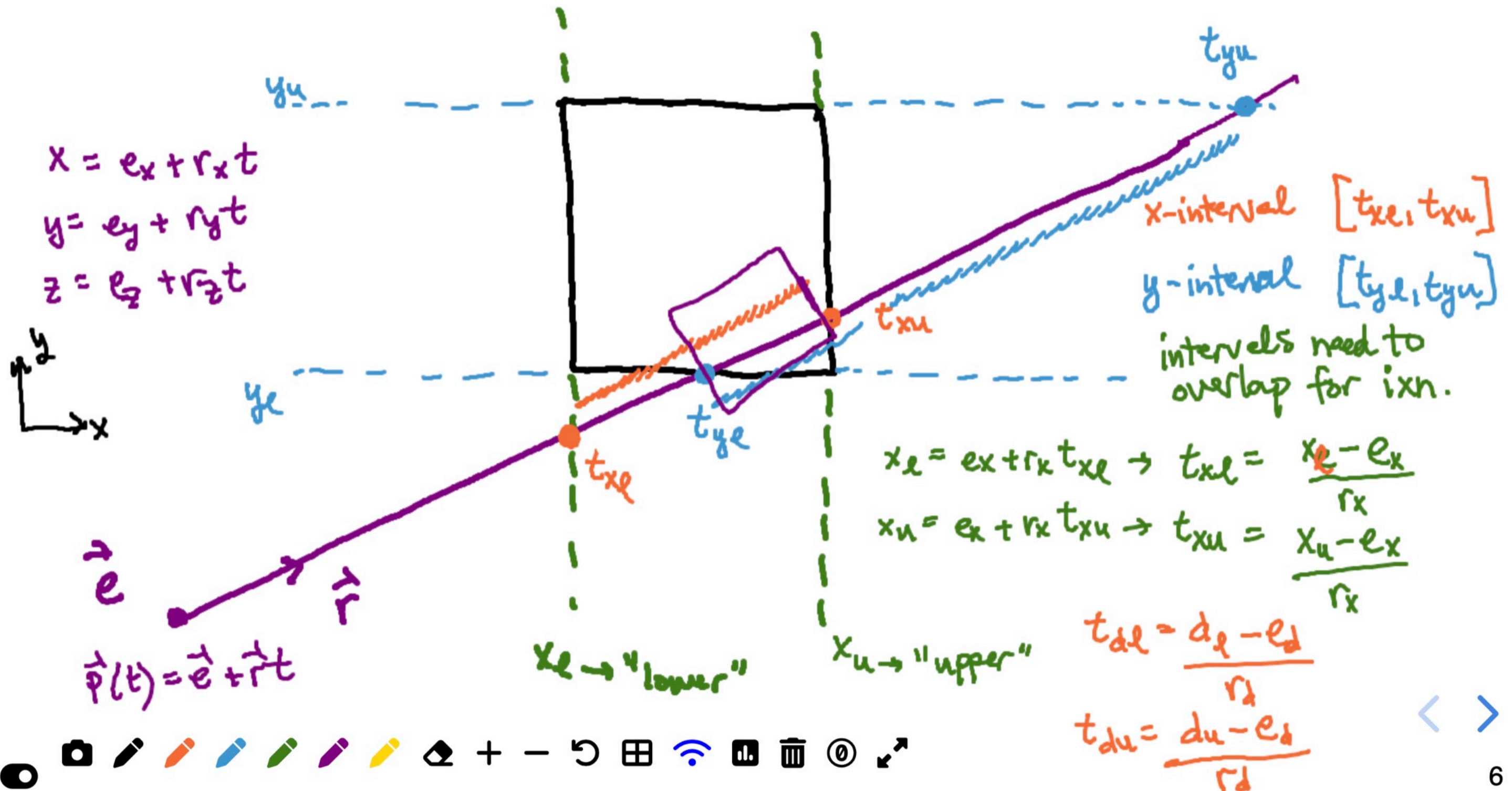
Can we make it faster? Ideas?



Can we make it faster? Ideas?



How to intersect a ray with an Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB).



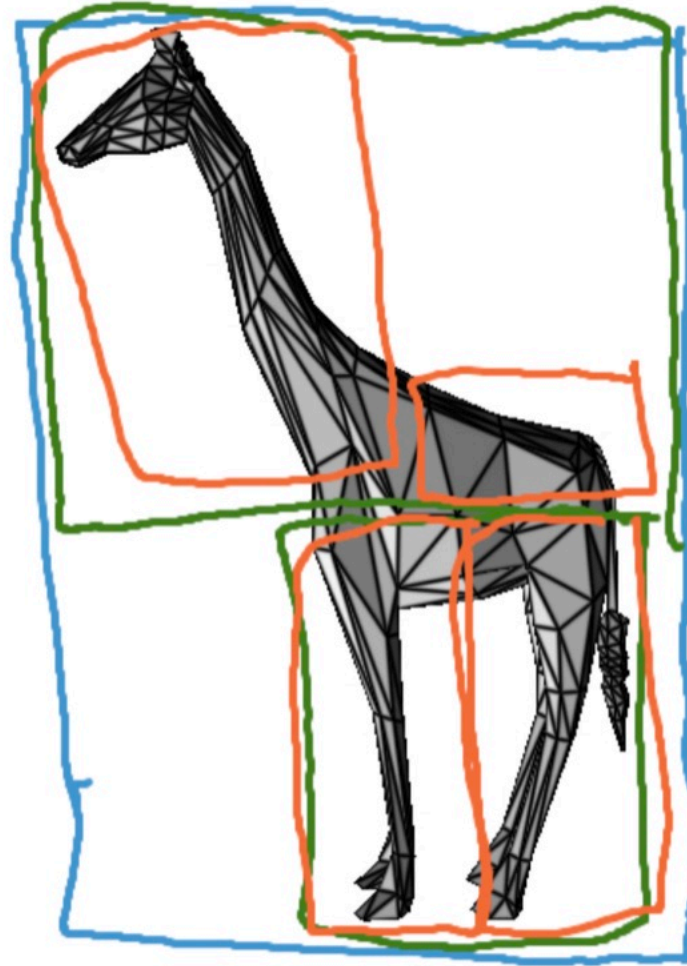
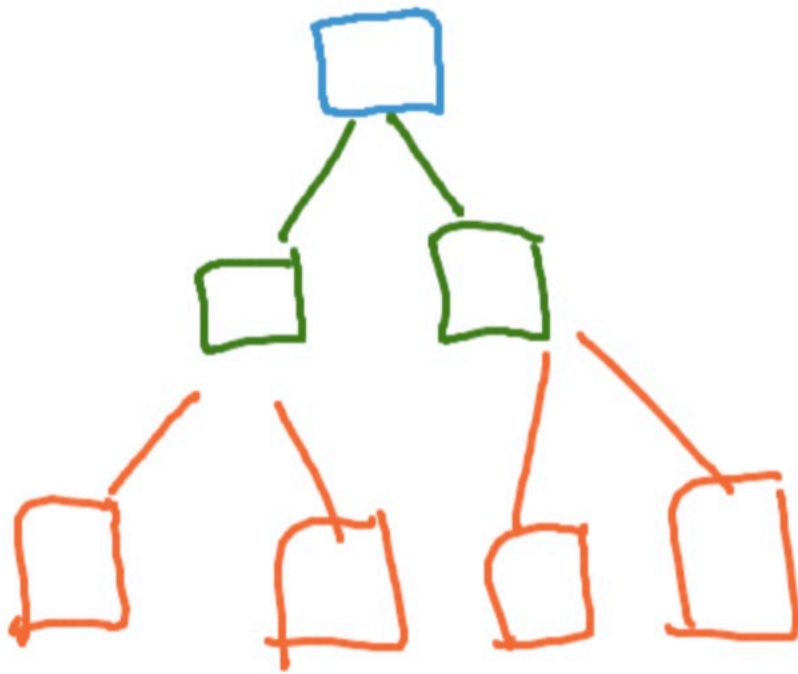
Exercise 1: filter intersections using AABB of model.

```
1 // in AABB class
2 intersect(ray, tmin, tmax) {
3   // exercise 1a
4   for (let d = 0; d < 3; ++d) {
5     const tld = Math.min(
6       (this.min[d] - ray.origin[d]) / ray.direction[d],
7       (this.max[d] - ray.origin[d]) / ray.direction[d]
8     );
9     const tud = Math.max(
10      (this.min[d] - ray.origin[d]) / ray.direction[d],
11      (this.max[d] - ray.origin[d]) / ray.direction[d]
12    );
13
14    tmin = Math.max(tld, tmin);
15    tmax = Math.min(tud, tmax);
16    if (tmax <= tmin) return undefined;
17  }
18  return true;
19 }
```

```
1 // in "intersect" function of Model class
2 if (!this.box.intersect(ray, 1e-6, Infinity)) return undefined;
```

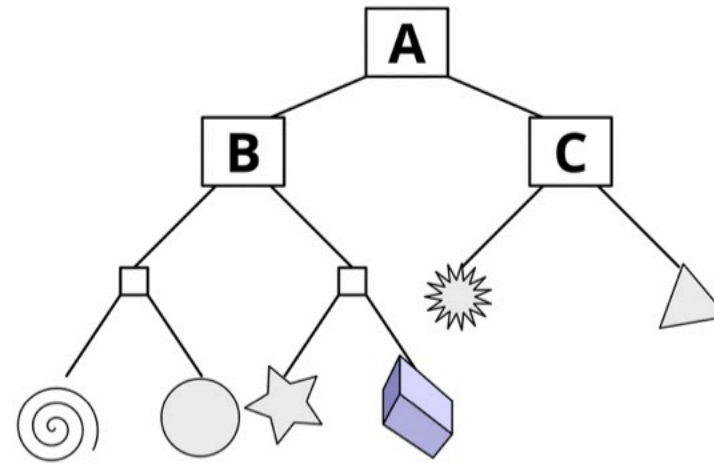
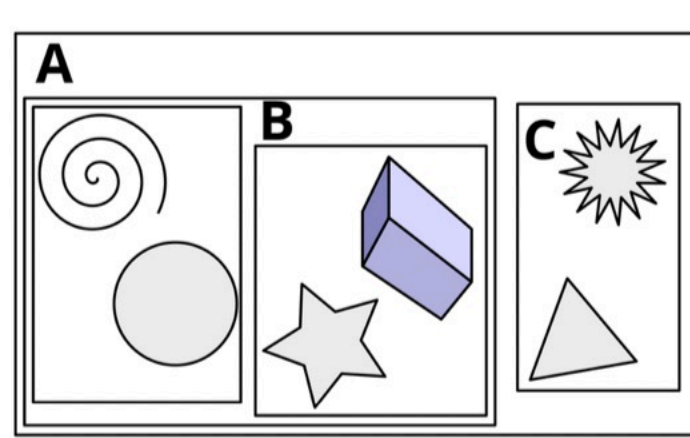
How much time now?

Can we make this better?



traverse
binary tree
of AABB
(each node is an AABB)

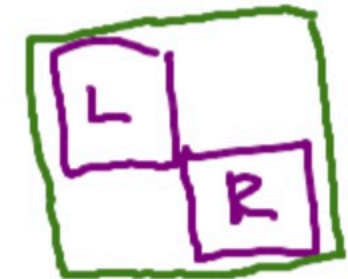
How to build a Bounding Volume Hierarchy (BVH).



input: array of triangles
(each triangle has an AABB)

(from [Wikipedia](#))

- 1.) sort the objects along some axis
- 2.) assign 1st half to left child node
assign 2nd half to right child node
- 3.) build the left and right subtrees



↳ enclose Left + right's AABB
in this node's
AABB



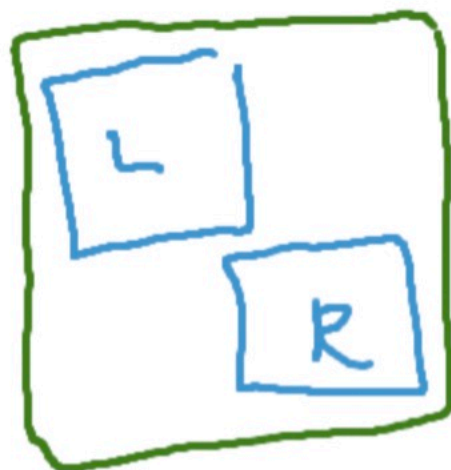
Exercise 2A: complete BVH construction.

```
1 // BVHNode constructor
2 constructor(objects) {
3   const axis = Math.floor(Math.random() * 3);
4   const compare = (a, b) => {
5     return a.box.min[axis] < b.box.min[axis];
6   };
7   let nObjects = objects.length;
8   if (nObjects === 0) {
9     return;
10  } else if (nObjects === 1) {
11    this.left = objects[0];
12    this.right = objects[0];
13  } else if (nObjects === 2) {
14    if (compare(objects[0], objects[1])) {
15      this.left = objects[0];
16      this.right = objects[1];
17    } else {
18      this.left = objects[1];
19      this.right = objects[0];
20    }
21  } else {
22    objects.sort(compare);
23    const mid = Math.floor(nObjects / 2);
24    this.left = new BVHNode(objects.slice(0, mid));
25    this.right = new BVHNode(objects.slice(mid, nObjects));
26  }
27  this.box = enclosingBox(this.left.box, this.right.box);
28 }
```

Exercise 2B: calculating the **enclosingBox** of two **AABBs**.

```
1  const enclosingBox = (boxL, boxR) => {
2    const lo = vec3.fromValues(
3      Math.min(boxL.min[0], boxR.min[0]),
4      Math.min(boxL.min[1], boxR.min[1]),
5      Math.min(boxL.min[2], boxR.min[2])
6    );
7
8    const hi = vec3.fromValues(
9      Math.max(boxL.max[0], boxR.max[0]),
10     Math.max(boxL.max[1], boxR.max[1]),
11     Math.max(boxL.max[2], boxR.max[2])
12   );
13   return new AABB(lo, hi);
14 };
```

How to intersect a ray with a BVH node.

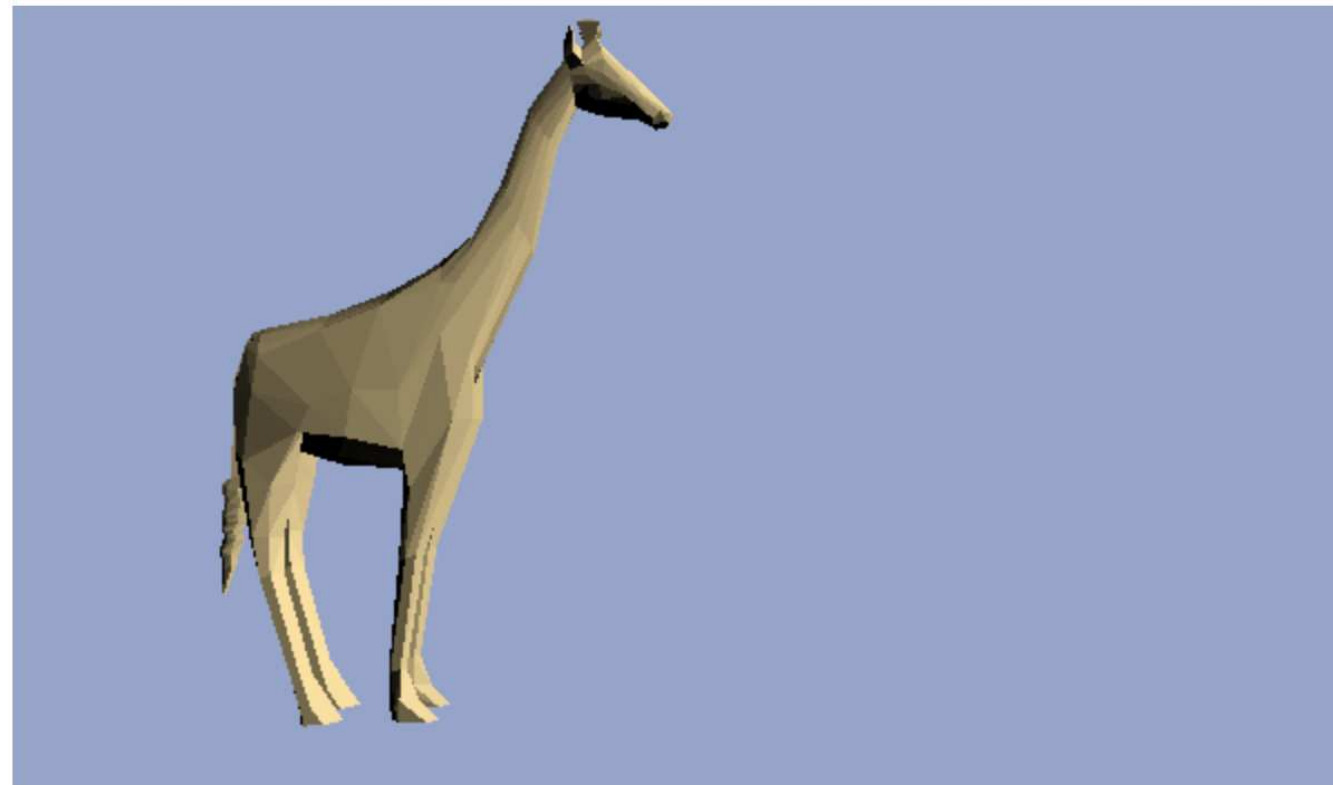


- 1.) check ixn with 
- 2.) check ixn with left box $\rightarrow$ t_{min}
- 3.) check ixn with right box

Exercise 3: complete intersection of ray with BVH.

How much time now? What is the speedup over original value?

```
1 // in BVHNode "intersect" function
2 intersect(ray, tmin, tmax) {
3   if (!this.box.intersect(ray, tmin, tmax)) return undefined;
4   let ixnL = this.left.intersect(ray, tmin, tmax);
5   let ixnR = this.right.intersect(ray, tmin, ixnL ? ixnL.t : tmax);
6   return ixnR || ixnL;
7 }
```



Summary & other options.

- **Kd-Tree:** partition space at each node instead of objects.
- **Parallelization:** every pixel can run independently of others.
- **Pre-lab 5** is a single question: find a **.obj** file you want to render!
- **Next week:** texturing.

